BEAVER ARGUS.
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## ON TO THE CHARGE.

On to the charge! Let Coward's fly
And seek for safety in their flight,
When true men dare to do or die
While battling bravely for the right.
On to the charge! now seize the sword
And throw the sheath far e'er away,
No quarter ask and none afford
Till thou has nobly won the day.

On to the charge! With dauntless heart
And trenchant blade e'er bravely go,
Though bristling round in every part,
In countless numbers, stand the foe.
On to the charge! Be not dismayed,
Though deadly balls are whizzing past
In Honor's panoply arrayed,
Fight bravely, boldly, to the last.

On to the charge! With valor high,
Enter the battle-field of life;
Let justice be thy banner cry,
Thy watchword in the hour of strife.
On to the charge! Thou yet shalt see.
Beneath the stroke thine arm doth wield
Thy vanquished foes in terror flee,
And leave thee conqueror o'er the field.

## The Love of Home.

If nobler sentiments than the following, which were uttered by Daniel Webster, ever fell from human lips, we have yet to see them. They are, indeed, pearls of the rarest value, and should be cherished in the very heart of hearts by every one:

"It is only shallow minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, and raised among the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist: I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generation before them. I loved to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narration of incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode; I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind."

## A Life Picture.

What are half the rebuffs receive in our converse with the world but the echos of our own voice? We invoke the spirit of contradiction, and then chafe under the treatment we experience at its hands.

Hear the story of the child that went north into the mountain ravine. While the child wandered there, he cried aloud to break the loneliness, and heard a voice which called to him in the same tone. He called again, and he thought the voice again mocked him. Flushed with anger, he rushed to find no one. He then called out to him in anger, and with all abusive epithets, all of which were faithfully returned to him. Choking with rage, the child ran to his mother, and complained, that a boy in the woods had insulted him with words. But the Mother took her child by the hand, and said:

"My child, these were but the echos of thine own voice. Send forth sunshine from the spirit, and thou shalt never have a cloudy day. Carry out a vindictive spirit, and never in the flowers shall lurk cures. Thou shalt receive even what thou givest, and that alone."

"Always," said the speaker, "is that child in the mountain passes, and every man and woman is that child."

A Patriotic Scene of the Battle Field.—A correspondent of the *Dispatch* writes: During the thickest of the firing of the battle of Bull Run, a flag of the Sixth regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was shot down, and Gen. Reynolds succeeding in getting possession of it, wrapped it around his noble form, rode up and down along the lines cheering the men. The inspiring effect which it produced as he rode along is beyond description, and cheer after cheer went up, loud as to almost drown the heavy musketry fire to which he was exposed. There never was a man who fought so zealously and earnestly for his country as did Gen. Reynolds on that ever-memorable day, and he has proven himself to be a General whose story will be a credit to his country.

Strange Drink.—An old toper said that he could, when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquors. When brandy, whisky, gin and other drinks were presented to him, he pronounced correctly what they were. Finally a glass of pure water was given him; he tasted it, paused, tasted it again, considered, and shook his head. He at last said—"Gentleman, I give it up, I am not used to that sort of liquor."

# BEAVER ARGUS.

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(From the Springfield Republican.)

## Major ZAGONI'S GUIDE;

### Or, a Heroine of the War for the Union.

On the morning of the 24th day of last October, a somewhat novel scene unrolled itself before the door of a quiet farm house, about two mile from Springfield, Missouri. Two women and three young lads had just raised a very modest little flag; and as the wind floated it gracefully in the air, they gave three cheers for the Stars and Stripes—cheers which if not loud were certainly hearty. The younger of the women, Lucy Dudley, mother of the boys, stood gazing, her face put on a look of stern determination, and she murmured low, between her almost shut teeth:

"It shant come down again while I live."

"Yes 'twill, mother," broke in one of the boys, "for the secoshers are in town again, and they'll make you."

His mother did not notice him, but turning to the other woman, said:

"For William's sake, mother, we'll keep it up."

Even before she had done speaking the sound of horses' feet were heard, and the youngest boy, clinging to her dress, tried to drag her into the house, crying out:

"There they come; O, mother, run!" while the old grandmother, retreating behind the door, trembled visibly; but the mother stood firm, awaiting the men she knew only too well. Only one little month before they shot down her husband like a dog, because he said his house was his own, and should hoist just what flag seemed to him best over it.

They shot him before her eyes, and his heart's blood had sprinkled the very ground where she stood, and I wonder not that the look in her eyes was scarcely womanly. Down the road they come, a dozen Confederate ruffians, called soldiers by courtesy, and "chivalry" by Mr. William Russell. They were well armed, and mounted and as they thundered up to the door the leader shouted:

"Down with that damned Yankee rag; if you don't I'll blow your brains out."

No notice was taken; the women might as well have been stone.

"Lucy Dudley, don't you hear me?" and he pointed his revolver at her.

"I hear, Bill Armstrong,"

"Blast ye! then why don't ye mind?"

"Because, I won't."

"You won't, won't you?" and he fired, but missed. He swore madly at his horse for shying, and as he did so, she said.

"This is my house and this is my flag; I want it here and shall have it here. You can shoot me down and then pull it down: you certainly won't before."

One man shouted "we ain't cutthroats; we don't kill women and children."

"You have killed women and children more than once," was the taunting answer. Several old neighbors of hers, felt the thrust, and quailed before her eyes, while the others drew their pistols; but the leader, throwing up the weapon nearest him went on—

"Wal, Lucy, victuals and drink we've got to have, and won't go under that cussed flag."

"Victuals and drink I can't help you having, but if I am going to get them for you, you must come in through this door."

Evidently her look daunted them; for bold as they were, they were bad and they knew it; so with a rude laugh the captain dismounted, shouting "Come on, boys," and leaving their horses in the care of the children they, one after another, went into the kitchen, and drank eagerly of the whisky set before them. As they thus drank they became wonderfully communicative; and listening eagerly, Lucy heard that they had been sent from Springfield, with some fifty others, to see if anything could be seen of the advance guard of Fremont's army, who were supposed to be in that vicinity. She found that this party had been stopping at one house and another, drinking and devastating, and very naturally had divided, and that Armstrong meant to wait till the rest came up, and start for the town from her house. She likewise learned that they had not seen anything of the Lincoln soldiers. She gave them their fill of liquor, she let them eat the best her house afforded, and as she was taking a pitcher to get more liquor her ears caught the sound of a distant fife.

Armstrong heard it too, and, with an oath, said them lazy lubbers of his were at last coming, and the old woman must bring some more dodgers along.

Lucy had taken the pitcher, and closing the door behind her, almost flew out into the yard, and taking the oldest boy by the shoulder, said in a terribly hoarse voice, "Tom, run for your life over the mowing, through the lane, and tell those men you meet to take down their flag, stop playing Yankee Doodle, and come up through the lane with you and they can get every one of these men. Don't let the grass grow under your feet, my boy."

The winds had brought to her ears, what is never whispered to those drunken men, that instead of their comrades their sternest foes would be around them. And all her energies were directed to keep them still in the ignorance so fatal to them.

Meanwhile Tommy's tow head shot over the wall, through the narrow land, reaching the main road just as a mounted band of men came in sight. He mounted a stump, waived his jacket and the foremost among them stopped.

"What is it, my boy?"

"Marm wants your fifing man to stop playing that thing, and have down that 'ere flag, and to come up to our house through the lane. Come on!"

He was starting, but Zagoni stopped him. "I don't understand, boy; what does she want?"

Tom was indignant.

"Want's you to nab a party of secoshers up to our house; but you needn't come if you don't wanter."

Something in his face struck one of the men, and he said,

"Who is your marm, boy?"

"Lucy Dudley."

"Go ahead, Major," shouted the fellow. "She is true blood; they shot her husband a month ago."

Zagoni, followed by a portion of his men, wheeled into the lane, trying to keep Tommy in sight; and soon they came in view of the low house, and the noisy mirth of the Confederates was distinctly heard. Armstrong never suspected, even ordering Mrs. Dudley to "show 'em in." She went to the door, and they needed; not that she should speak; her piercing, eager look told everything. They surrounded the room—Zagoni's clear voice ordered those inside to surrender, while at the same moment, the fifer gave an exultant—

"Yankee Doodle came to town,
Yankee Doodle dandy."

Armstrong saw the trap: he fired his revolver, hitting the gray-haired old grandmother, leveling her with the ground. Nobody noticed the shot except Tommy, and as he held her bleeding head on his knee, he never shed a tear; but he is on one of Commodore Foote's gunboats as a powder-monkey to-day, and he never hands a charge but he thinks of that terrible hour. One or two on both sides were wounded, but the struggle was soon over, and the rebels marched out bound together with old chains, which the boys very gladly found. Zagoni must take the prisoners with him, for men couldn't be spared to guard them.

As they were standing in front of the door before starting, Mrs. Dudley, who knew every inch of the ground in the vicinity, undertook to tell them a nearer road to town. They did not understand her hurried, nervous directions, and she started as if to go with them; then she remembered her dying mother, came back, called Tommy from the sufferer's side, to take the place in her stead.

But the dying woman's faint voice stopped her.

"You go, Lucy; he might make a mistake; he will take care of me, and we will keep the old flag flying."

The reserve in the lane, by Zagoni's order, had already come up, and Lucy only stayed to kiss the pale lips and precious face, then she mounted her own stout mare and led the way. She guided them safely in the intricate path up to the very edge of the ravine, where according to Armstrong's talk, she knew the wily foe was hidden. It was the very spot Zagoni wished to be in, and she had saved him a long stretch of dangerous road. Then she fell back to the rear, just as Zagoni's eager eye took in the whole of his position. Desperate! What will he say? what will these men do who have been taunted with being holiday soldiers on the pavements of St. Louis?

"Soldiers, your war-cry is 'Fremont and the Union.' Draw sabre, by the right flank, quick trot, march."

His voice, shrill and intense, pierced every heart, and as those bright swords glittered in the sunshine, and the little band sped to their deadly work, I wondered that Lucy Dudley's brown mare kept her place, as eager as her mistress to do gallant work.

That battle will always burn on the pages of history, and I need write none of its details here; only this much, that everywhere, helping off the wounded, handling weapons, doing anything, everything that a cool head and a trusty hand could do, was Lucy Dudley.

At last the day was ours, and as Zagoni gathered the remnant of his force about him he shook back, for he could not count the dead, and it took not long to count the living. Where was Lucy Dudley? Hardly one of these bloody blackened faces, but could tell of some good deeds she did for them during those long, dreadful hours. Even while they were speaking of her she came in sight, and not now mounted on her brown mare but instead, the mare was harnessed to a market wagon, and its broad bottom was covered with wounded soldiers. She was walking beside it holding the reins looking fearfully pale and tired; for now the excitement was past her womanhood was uppermost, and her only care was to help the wounded and comfort the dying. They knew she was taking their suffering comrads to the shelter of her own home,—and not a man from the Major downwards, but would have been eager to escort her, but she refused them all, and when the Major pressed the matter, she told him that she knew the way better than they did, and was safe enough alone. They gathered around her; called her all noble heroic names, such as men use in moments of elevated moral; but she only looked surprised and answered almost coldly.

"Why shouldn't I do what I could? My grandmother died here at Bunker Hill, and her husband died at Concord."

They bent low before her as she turned away and not one of those strong-minded Germans will ever forget the woman who fought side by side with them at Springfield. Home she went to find the old mother dead and the children hiding from the retreating rebels; but the flag still waved, and as the poor pale fellows in the cart caught sight of its blessed folds, they gave a feeble shout, touching in its weakness.

All through the winter she nursed and fed that house full of sufferers, and as one after another grew strong and left her, all she asked them was that they would strike manly blows for their country and keep always the noble war cry of Zagoni—"The Union and Fremont!" closed to their hearts. No Dudley that ever wore spurs in the olden days had a braver or a more loving heart than hers.

## The Boot on the Right Foot.

A good test of our secret opinion of the real loyalty of certain papers and persons is to ask the question whether we would intrust the safety of the nation to them in the present crisis.

There are papers and persons of whom Mr. Wickliffe is the fair representative. To read their terrible diatrabes you would fancy that a dark and desperate body of conspirators had laid their hand upon the throat of the nation and were sworn to have its life blood; were marshaled in battle array and moving against the very seat of the government, justly exciting the ferocity of feeling with which they are denounced, and that these generally were the Abolitionist; while certain of our fellow citizens have fallen into error, not without great reason, and were called rebels.

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists," cries some slack witted orator, "and the rebellion will end!" Of course it will you dear soul; and if all your fellow citizens had been of your calibre and kindey there would have been no rebellion at all. If Hampden and his friends had said, "Let us suppress those fellows who cry out against ship-money," England would have quietly submitted to the tyranny of the Stuarts. If Otis and Patrick Henry had shouted "Hurrah for King George and the stamp act!" there would have been no bloody revolution. If Mirabeau and the French people had bellowed "Hurrah for starvation, aristocrats forever!" all the trouble in France would have speedily ended. To be sure, every right would have been annihilated, every liberty destroyed, and few rich remorseless people would have governed France, but there would have been no difficulty except moral rot and general national decay.

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists." But suppose you begin at the beginning. First subdue the common sense of the people of the country; then you may subdue those who influence it. It is not what you call with an amusing persistence abolitionism which caused the war, but the opening of the eyes of the people so that they saw. The people of this country know perfectly well that slavery is at the bottom of this rebellion. If there had been no slavery there would have been no war; just as there would have been no abolitionism. The temperance movement springs from intemperance; and when a drunken man tries to kill his wife, don't you think the tee-totallers are responsible for it?

Slavery was trying to kill the country. It had almost succeeded. Watch! watch!" shouted the Abolitionists.—Slavery, maddened that its crime was discovered, shot and stabbed right and left. "There! there!" cry the sensible Wickliffe and Company—"this comes of calling the Watch! Why the devil can't you hold your tongues! Let us suppress these fellows that cry Watch! watch! and all will be quiet again!"

Certainly: a dead dog or a dead nation are both perfectly quiet. And a nation of freemen throttled, with its own consent, by a slave system like ours, is the deadest and meanest of all dead dogs.—*Harper's Weekly.*

## Teach Them to Shoot.

As we are always willing to accept the result of the experience of others we transfer the following communication from the Philadelphia *Press*, that it may be acted upon here: "If the rebels attack this State at all, they will attack it in a few days. At this moment of general preparation, while the male population of every city, town, and village of Pennsylvania are arming for defence, it is desirable that they should be placed in the speediest condition for effectiveness. The most essential element of the manual is loading and firing rapidly. Let those, therefore, who are drilling citizens for the defence of their homes waive the preliminary commands, and *commence upon their firing and loading at once*. What a man wishes to do is to put a ball through his enemy, and he should be placed speedily in condition to do so with rapidity. Neither shouldering nor presenting arms nor any other action of the manual, will accomplish this. It takes days to learn them, and before that time the enemy may be upon us. I offer this suggestion for what it is worth.

## It is Darkest Before Daylight.

The recent successes of the rebels are well calculated to strike the timid and the wavering with awe; but they cannot change the issue or modify the laws by which the moral phenomena of the world are governed. A sudden tempest, a thunder storm, or an earthquake, though seeming, for a moment, to suspend the ordinary laws of nature, does not change the order of the physical world, though it may be accompanied by momentary waste and desolation. The great, beneficent works of nature are not achieved by sudden convulsions, but by the silent operation of immutable laws, in harmony with each other and the general plan of creation.

The phenomena in the moral world correspond to those of the physical one, and are, in fact, its unavoidable offsprings. Though philosophers, for the purpose of speculation, may separate them, they are, practically, one and inseparable.

That, in the struggle for our national existence, sudden disturbing causes should momentarily interrupt and, for a time, retard the unavoidable consequences of a rebellion, provoked by the effort of an inferior civilization to maintain itself against the influence and pressure of a superior one must be expected; but to suppose that these consequences can thereby be permanently avoided, would be both absurd and pusillanimous. In a war, whether between two foreign nations, or between sections of the same country, nothing can be more natural than for some unforseen circumstances to favor, at times, one or the other party; or, for a skilful general to obtain signal advantages over equal, or even superior numbers. But these causes do not operate permanently, and even the genius of Alexander, Charlemagne and Napoleon could not establish empires outliving the period of their lives or their successes.

The rebels have undoubtedly found a man of military genius in "Stonewall" Jackson, and it would be both wrong and wicked to underrate his terrible energy, the boldness of his designs, and the rapidity of their execution; but, after all, Stonewall Jackson is only a general, and, as such, as much subject to the chances of war as "Cæsar and his fortune." Such men may, like a body in motion, acquire a prodigious momentum; but when the force which put them in motion is spent, must dwindle down again to their original proportions. The rebels, through such men as Lee, Johnson, and "Stonewall," Jackson, have acquired a great momentum, and they have now an accidential advantage over us; but there is nothing in their condition to render them permanently equal to the struggle they are now engaged in. If we withstand their shock now, we need have no apprehension that it will be renewed; one Waterloo, in the end, squares the account of a hundred battles.

We are superior to the South in all the productive means of carrying on this war. We have the best material for soldiers, and our generals, it outwitted by the rebels, will, like Napoleon's antagonist, learn the art of warfare by studying the causes of their reverses. The rebels have disposed of all their available means; we have not yet exhausted a quarter of our resources. We have a young, thriving, active population, with the best public institutions of learning to educate the rising generation to an equality, if not superiority to its predecessor. The South have no such means of educating their children *en masse*, so that, to use one of their own favorite phrases, "if their *gentlemen* perish in the present struggle," they have no means of renewing or replenishing the caste. The future, therefore, is all bright for us; it is dark and gloomy for the rebels, and the thinking men of the South know it. Hence their desperation, and their spasmodic effort to stun us by a sudden blow. Common sense has beaten genius at Waterloo; let us see what an unwavering purpose can effect against "Stonewall" Jackson!

What we want at the present crisis, after the heavy losses we have sustained, is a *Fabius Cunctator*, whom we have found in M'Clellan—the war will yet produce the *Scipio Africanus*, who will put an end to present unnatural struggle.—*Phil. Press.*

## How to be Happier.

Said a venerable farmer, some eighty years of age, to a relative who lately visited him: "I have lived on this farm for over half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have no desire to be any richer than I now am. I have worshipped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost but one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago that if I wished to be any happier, I must have more religion."

One of 'em.—The other day a gentleman gave a couple of cents to a woman who asked for charity.

"Two cents!" she exclaimed. "Take 'em back sir, I asked for charity. I can't do any thing with two cents."

"My dear madam," said the gentleman," "I beg you'll keep the cents, and give them to some poor person."

## ETHAN SPIKE IN TROUBLE.

Canady, Aug. 27.

I aint pleasantly sitoonted up here—quite contrary wise. The kernucks dont seem to appreciate the moral courage that must actooate a feller critter's bussum afore he kims to the skedaddlin pint. Only yesterday, one of the beknighted criteers told me I was "a white-livered yankee cuss!"—I axed him ef he war in airnest? He said he war, an I forguv him—though of it hadnt bin for makin a fuss between the two countries, an ef he hadnt looked as though he could lick me, I'd hev knocked his greasy fur cap into the middle of next month—an ef his hed had gone with it I shouldnt hev keered. I natterally feel disappointed, for I caounted on a flatterin reception—but there aint nary a flatter attached to it. Decidedly cool—borderin on the frosty.

I would go back, but darsent—my feeble health wont stand a *draft*. I ollers tuk cold ef I sot in a common draft, and the official one they ar gettin up daoun in the states, though it may save the ginerul constitootion, would ruinate mine—it makes a Shakin Quaker of me jest think about it. Ef there was any way to make me invulnerable to baggernuts, minnow rifles, comickel shells, and sich like gear twould be different. Ef they could put me into a dry dock—for instance—and turn me aout iron-clad, so's I was sure nothin could hurt me—why, I'd jest as lives go raound buttin other folks as not—I think the Monitor line would suit me—but my phisical corporal system is to valooable—in every pint of view—to be exposed in a onprotected sate of natur.

Do you suppose they would draft me of I went back? I skersly think twould be constitootional. I've gained a resident here—an would kim under the statoote perwided for furriners. I'm too old, was a candydate offis under the general government—nobody kin prove that I was born in the United States—I tried to jine the Quakors—haint got teeth enough to bite a catridge—never hed the mumps—might he tuk with em at any time—the smell of gunpaowder makes me sick—specially when its mixed with lead—such kimickal combinations never agreed with me. Ef these disabilities dont constitoot me a alien under the haybeas Korpus act, wot ar aour free institootions good for? Ef I've a constitootional objection to gunpowder—taint my fault—its a olfactory pervision of natur—thats what it is. Ef I prefer keepin my human form devine hull, to hevin it bored full of holes, so's twould look more like a cullender than the noblest work of God—dont I show good taste? I'm willin them as is differently sot up by natur should go to war—in fact, I want em to—why cant they be equally ginerous and let me stay to hum?

Here's sitooation—a sitooation of the distressedest kind for a man whos ollers bin a respected feller citizen!—Ive lost my own country—an furrin nations dont want me—I'm ostrichised expatiated, and disfrankinchised—I'm the Wandrin Jew of the nineteenth sentry. I cant get a foothold anywhers. Noah's duv was more fortinit—she *could* go back—I cant—there's no ark for me, nor nobody to open the windw of there was.

I shall probably starve to death jist like the children in the wood—only I dont bleve these Kernuck robbings will take trouble to kiver me up.

Ef the last words of a dyin unfortinit will have any effect—on them who is turnin their eyes in this direction—I would say *dont do it!* Better run the risk of nineteen drafts—better stand yer chance of hevin your bones biled an made into ornyments to adorn she-secoshers, than to find yerself a stranger in this unaccountably strange land.

I've tried every method—except work—to get an honest livin here. Thar ar two or three fellers skedaddles here who airn a livin as furrin correspondence for the Trybune. I tried the dodge and writ to Horris, but he haint bin sivil enough to reply. Then I undertuk to come the George Francis Train, but the half-breed Blue-nose lion wont bear half as much as the old seed one at hum, does—my fust bust of irrepressible patriotism cost me a bunged eye an a broken nose. Lastly I tried to jine a niger settlement, tellin them I was a Octeroon—an would hev gone as low as a merlatter, or even a aberlishunist—but twas no go—the sutty cusses voted me in audable, onless I would go into holy matermony with a young lady of the African persuasion—aged 58—an weighin 283 lbs. averdypois—an considerable more appotycaries ditto. I declined this temptin offer for the present—solely on consitootional grounds—holdin it in reserve, hopin that Greely may yet want me.

Mr. Greeley, ef youve got any bowels of compassion, dont let me be sacrified. Kin you fold yer arms an munch yer pea-nuts when a feller critter is totterin on the brink of Mumbo Jumbo? One word from you will save me from this woolen destiny.—Must a man be forced into the meri-no business agin his will? Must he jest for the want of a leetle encouragement, run the risk of becoming the venurable ancestor of a long line of milk and merlassis colored descendants? Horris, help me.

Ethan Spike.

P. S. The shady she critter, who threatens—onless suthin turns up right away—to bekim the pardoner of my joys and sorrers—she may hev the hull of the latter—has just left me. She examined me as a jocky would a hoss—looked my teeth, punched my ribs, an by the soft persuasion of a hickory switch, induced me to run, jump, an holler. She called this courtin of me! Ef this is the wooin, wot will be the weddin! Wot a sea of kernibusal mattermony awaits me—and yet I shrink as I draw nearer to that blissful briny.

"So to the Jews old Cannaan stood."

E. S.

## The Distance.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, anticipating an invasion of our State by the rebels in Maryland, thus figures up the distances from Fredrick, in that State to the principle towns in our State upon the Southern border:

"Frederick City, where a portion of the rebel invading army is now, is sixteen miles North of the Potomac, twenty-five miles South of the Pennsylvania line, and thirty-three miles South from Gettysburg, Hagerstown, which they were approaching at the latest dates, is twenty-three miles in a north-westerly direction from Frederick, and twenty-one miles, we believe, from Chambersburg—so that a forced march of one day might bring the rebel divisions within gunshot of two of our principal border towns. We shall hear thunder shortly—but we feel pretty sanguine that the thunderbolts will do more harm to the invaders than the invaded.

What a Lawyer Can Do.—Gov. S. was a splendid lawyer, and could talk a jury out of their seven senses. He was especially noted for his success in criminal cases, almost always clearing his client. He was once counsel for a man accused of horse stealing. He made a long, eloquent, and touching speech. The jury retired, but returned in a few moments and with tears in their eyes, proclaimed the man not guilty. An old acquaintance stepped up to the prisoner and said "Jem, the danger is past; and now, honor bright, din't you steel that horse?" To which Jem replied: "Well, Tom, all along I've thought I took that horse; but since I've heard the governor's speech, *I don't believe I did.*"

Strong in the Faith.—A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commond of God. Says he:

"Bredren, whateber God tells me do in dis book, (holding up the Bible,) dat I'm gwine to do. If I see in it dat I must jump throo a stun wall, I'm gwine to jump at it. Goin throo it longs to God, jumping at it longs to me."

General Butler.—General Butler was writing in his business parlor one day, when a noise outside disturbed him. He went to the gallery, and leaning over to catch the face of the orderly on duty, asked, "Who's that?" A woman, superficially a lady, at the instant passing, answered tartly: "One of your New Orleans she-adders."—The General retreated.

☞ "What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a school examination, "The chief use of bread," answered an urchin apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on."

☞ "No man," says Mrs. Partington, "was better calculated to judge of pork than my poor husband, was; when he was a living man, he knew what good hogs were, for he had been brought up among 'em from his childhood."

☞ The Secretary of War has stated that none of the negro regiments now being raised in Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other places, will be mustered into the United States service, though some local use can probably be made of them.

☞ The best idea of weight was given by an Indian who, when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton."

☞ The Hon. Joseph Holt has been appointed by the President Judge Avocate General of the Army with the rank of colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

☞ What is stronger in death than in life? An old yellow legged hen. If you don't believe it, try to dissect one after boiling.

☞ Why would tying a slow horse to a post seem to improve his pace? Because it would make him fast.

☞ The superficial must converse with others, but the wise can, in addition, converse with themselves.

☞ If you do good, forget it: if evil remember and repent of it.

☞ Very few persons have sense enough to despise the praise of a fool.

☞ The man who carries all before him—The wheelbarrow man.

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# BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor


## People's Union State Ticket.

For Auditor-General,

**HON. THO'S. E. COCHRAN.**

OF YORK COUNTY.

For Surveyor-General,

**WILLIAM S. ROSS,**

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

## County Ticket.

**Congress.**

JOHN W. WALLACE, Lawrence co.

**State Senate.**

C. C. McCANDLESS, of Butler.

**Assembly.**

WM. HENRY, Fallston.
ISAIAH WHITE, Lawrence.

**Associate Judge.**

MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.

**District Attorney.**

JAMES S. RUTAN, Beaver.

**Commissioner.**

WILLIAM BARNES, Bridgewater.

**Poor House Director.**

SAM'L WILSON, South Beaver.

**County Surveyor.**

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver.

**County Auditor.**

WM. CHANEY, Ohio tp.

**Trustees of Academy.**

JAMES ALLISON, Beaver.
HENRY HICE, Beaver.


**S. M. Pentengill. & Co.,**

*No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston,* are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*


## TO OUR READERS.

The editor of this paper, T. C. Nicholson, enlisted in Capt. Darragh's company, of three years men, and is now with his regiment. The acting editors, RUTAN and ANDERSON, both volunteered under the late call of the Governor, and left for Harrisburg on Monday. We are, therefore, left without sufficient force to carry on the paper properly. We hope our readers will bear with us for a short time, until they return. We will *try* and do the best we can under the circumstances—angels could do no more. The country seems to require all our *able-bodied men*, and the next call may leave the *Argus* without even

THE "DEVIL."

## The Late Call of the Governor.

The Governor's call for fifty thousand men, to defend Pennsylvania from invasion, was received in Beaver on Friday last. A meeting was immediately called, and a company organized to respond to that call. Among the first to volunteer was Messrs. Henry Briggs, Hugh Anderson and J. C. Wilson; men who have long since passed the age when they are expected to do military duty; yet with their hearts full of patriotism they could not be restrained. Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., was of the number: also, Rev. W. G. Taylor, Prof. S. B. Mercer, O. S. Long, of the *Star*, and some from our own office; men whose business at home will scarcely permit them to leave for a single day. Yet, like true patriots they leave all at the call of their country. There are many others whose names we have not mentioned, that deserve the same credit. There are some we could name who could have gone, but did not. What excuse will justify them in the eyes of the community? Let their names be treasured up and a day of reckoning will yet come.

GREAT VICTORY.—It appears from Monday's telegraph dispatches, that the Union forces, under McClellan, have achieved a glorious victory over the rebels. The rebels are skedaddling, *pel mel*, for the other side of the Potomac. McClellan is in hot pursuit.

TIME OF DRAFT EXTENDED.—It will be seen by reference to a note from the Commissioner for this County, published in another column, that the time for making the draft has been extended till the 25th inst. This will give townships that are behind an opportunity to furnish their quotas by volunteers.

☞ We are happy to notice that our fellow citizen, R. P. Roberts, Esq., has been elected Colonel of the 140th Regiment P. V. The other officers are all good. Lieut. Col. Frazer, of Connonsburg, has been for a number of years engaged in teaching in Jefferson College. He occupied at the time of his enlistment the chair of mathematics.

Major T. B. Rogers, of Mercer county, is one of the leading young men of that county. He has already seen considerable service.

☞ We understand that there will be no Agricultural Fair held in this county this year.

## The Candidates for Congress.

Hon. Jno. W. Wallace and Hon. Jesse Lazear, the opposing candidates for Congress, in the 24th District, were in town during the greater portion of last week.

As these two gentlemen will be the only candidates before the voters of this District this fall, there can be no chance for any one to vote unintelligently. Every vote for Wallace is for the rigorous prosecution of the war, for the sustaining of the Administration in its endeavors to put down this gigantic rebellion. Every vote for Lazear is a vote against the Administration.

He who supports Wallace supports one whose record is such that every loyal citizen may be proud of. His course in the last Congress was that of a consistent, patriotic supporter of the Administration, and the loyal citizens of Beaver county can in no way better testify their appreciation of his course than by voting for his re-election.

Gen. Lazear is an uncompromising Democrat, so wedded to his party that on every occasion, when the interests of party demanded, his vote is to be found recorded along with that of *Valandigham*. Now, voters of Beaver county, we ask you to choose between these two—if you are in favor of sustaining the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, you must vote for Wallace.

CAPT. A. W. TAYLOR.—This gallant officer left here last week to rejoin his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and has since had a severe attack of typhoid fever, which settled in his left leg. He has yet to use crutches, and we fear unless he is very careful he will never fully recover its use. The Captain is one of the best officers in the regiment.—At the battle of Fair Oaks he behaved in a manner to elicit the admiration of all, although he was very unwell at the time, and had to be helped off the field after the battle was over. A brave, competent and faithful officer—we hope he may yet recover sufficiently to allow him to rejoin his company in the field and lead them on to battle and victory.

☞ The case of Eli F. Sheets, for the murder of John Apsley, came up for trial on Tuesday of last week. Considerable difficulty was experienced in selecting a jury. Eleven jurymen exhausted the panal—the twelfth had to be selected from the by-standers. The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution commenced on Tuesday evening and closed on Saturday morning. The testimony for the defence commenced on Saturday, and closed on Monday. The case will probably go to the Jury to-day.

☞ A company, numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, commanded by Capt. Geo. Barker, left New Brighton last week for Harrisburg, in response to the call of the Governor. We understand companies are forming in other parts of the county.

☞ Mr. Davenport, the Assessor for this District, has appointed as his Assistants, in this county, Geo. W. Hamilton, Eli Reno, and Wilson R. Trimble. Mr. Hamilton takes that part of the county lying West of the Ohio and Beaver rivers. Mr. Reno that part lying north and Mr. Trimble South of the Ohio river.

SERIOUS AFFRAY—MAN SHOT.—Washington Gordon, living near Freedom, and well to known to our readers, was shot on Sunday evening, by a young man named Hartly. Gordon is not expected to recover.

MR. EDITOR:—Please state in your paper that the Governer has extended the time of Dratt in this County to the 25th inst—Thursday week. Giving the townships and Districts time to furnish the number of men called for from them by volunteers and thus avoid a draft.

It is believed the number of men required from each District can be published to-morrow.

Please say that by order of the Government:

"All Engineers and Pilots of registered or licensed Steam Boats or Steamships are exempt from draft,

All persons interested will notice that this does not exempt from Draft licensed Engineers or Pilots who are not of or attached to "a licensed Steam Boat."

JAMES PATTERSON,
Beaver, Sept. 16. Com'r.

☞ Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men. Newton unravelled the maces of the stars and made their motions the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does in medicine.—He turns the great discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the ocult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times. [Wilmington, Del. "Statesman."]

## Gen M'Clellan.

Whatever politicians may declare or the press publish to the contrary, Gen. George B. M'Clellan is the favorite of the loyal men now in arms for the defense of the government.—Whatever may be his defects, those who are willing to risk life and limb under his command, do not acknowledge that he has any, but have the most unbounded confidence in his prudence and sagacity as a leader. He is the favorite of the army. All regard him as the Nestor of th age. The President and his legal advisers have confidence in him. That confidence is shown by the repeated vindication of his character from the aspersions of those who refused to acknowledge that he was either fitted by education or destined by nature to be the leader of our armies. In the face of this recognition—a recognition by the statesmen of the land—a recognition from the soldiers of the army *and a recognition from the wounded and mangled heroes in the hospitals of the army*, it is worse than folly, if it is not a species of treason, for the enemies of Gen. M'Clellan to persist in their attacks on his ability, his prowess and his personal reputation. He is the senior Major General of the Army. In his hands is reposed the task of defeating our foes. If we weaken those hands—if we detract from his merits or impugn his motives and question his ability, we must not be over certain that we are not playing directly into the hands of the enemy. Nay, it is probable that such a course is actually and practically contributing to the succor of the rebellion.

We took occasion, a few days since, to indicate our disaproval of the manner in which the press and the people treat the commanding Generals in the field. Factions are forming for the championship or the overthrow of whom are thus constituted rival officers. Cliques howl in derision today at one, because his actions do not comport with their notions; while to-morrow they are either convulsed or crazed because they imagine that another officer is that army in determined to give practical effect to their impracticable fanaticism with the edge of his sword. If such proceedings are painful to discreet and loyal men, how much more so must they be to the officers of whom they seek to make rivals? How sad must men feel who are bound together by the most indissoluble ties, who are held as brothers by the magic influence which controls men battling in the same cause—how sad must these feel to behold their names become the watchwards of rival cliques, each more fierce for each other's destruction than they are for the preservation of the land from the ravages of rebellion. If such conduct in civil life does not dampen the ardor of men battling for their country, then have our Generals been blessed with more patience than ordinary mortals. It must disgust them, if they are brave men—and that they are brave let a year of struggle, of contest in the field and heart burnings in the camp, answer. Let all this answer and rebuke those who have carried their spleen and their personal jealousies too far in this particular. And let the answer admonish the loyal men who daily hear and see such proceedings, that their suppression is as necessary to the peace and perpetuity of the government, as is the overthrow of the rebellion.

General George B. M'Clellan is the chosen leader of our armies. As such we hail him and yield to his actions our own humble support. He has the respect and regard of his army, and therefore can afford to scorn and pity those who assume that he is unworthy of the respect and regard of men in civil life. He has the confidence of the government, and that is the highest proof we desire to convince us of his capacity and courage. That capacity and courage must be our support and guide in this struggle.—If we doubt our leaders, we damn our cause. If we damage our cause, we damn our country—and with that damnation resting with all its fearful responsibility upon the souls of those who still persist in their persecution of the commanding general of the army, may come another damnation from which neither prayer or wailing can rescue them. Let us all, then, be admonished in time, if we desire to remain free and happy throughout all eternity!—*Har. Tel.*

☞ The Democracy of this Congressional District are making desperate efforts to secure the election of their man Lazear. They had a grand meeting appointed for this place; but Mr. Lazear has been round since and the thing is snuffed out.—Mr. Lazear is sharper than some of his friends. He knows that there is not the slighest hope of success if his real principles are announced to the loyal people of Lawrence, and therefore the faithful are admonished to do their work on the sly. Don't be deceived by any of their talk—Lazear is of the Vallandigham School of Democrats. His votes in Congress were cast with the votes of Valandigham. He has done all in his power to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war, and if he should be elected will favor a compromise with traitors, that will give them further breathing room.—*New Castle Courant, of Sept. 12th.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Col. Thomas A. Scott, from Harrisburg, was received in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, stating that a battle was in progress below Hagerstown between General Miles' and Jackson's forces, and calling on our troops to proceed to Harrisburg forthwith. Many of our citizens are hurrying through the streets with arms in their hands to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

The Chambersburg operator says he has heard firing all day in the vicinity of Martinsburg.

## The Situation.

It is useless to disguise the fact that our people have been alarmed, within a day or two past, at the conflicting and seemingly exaggerated accounts which have reached us concerning the rebel raids in Maryland, and the menaces which have been made on our own borders. But this alarm is not stimulated by fear. It is the alarm which rouses to action. It is the note of danger which creates soldiers on the instant and elicits the courage and establishes the fortitude of men. And yet, while communities and the commonwealth are thus alarmed at *what the rebels are doing*, no one seems to think it worth while to pause, and inquire what the government is doing. Where is McClellan? Are Banks, Wool, Sigel, Reno and their gallant hosts idle? The very suggestion of such questions should allay fear, but not arrest preperation on the part of the people. We are expected to second the struggles of the army in the field. The people are invited to arm that they may be in time to share in the glory of striking the last blow at the rebellion—the blow that is to end it forever. We may feel perfectly confident that the government is not idle in this moment of peril, but that it is doing all it can to meet the foe, and punish him. We shall know all in good time that the government is not indifferent or idle. In the meantime, troops by thousands are marching to the seat of war. A new army of three hundred thousand men will be in the field before a week is over probably. Let us not give way to foolish panic, but breast the storm like men, resolving that we *can* and *will* conquor.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—[By a special messenger to associated Press.]—*Frederick*, Saturday afternoon.—On our way hither this morning, from Urbana, after crossing the Monocacy, M'Clellan and staff passed through Sumner's corps, who opened their ranks for that purpose. The enthusiasm with which he was received by these veteran troops is beyond description.

Before the rebels left Frederick they sacked and destroyed the Union newspaper office. The ladies here were forced to hide their American flags about their persons to prevent the rebels from carrying them off.

In the artillery duel yerterday, which lasted until one o'clock, between Gen. Pleasanton and the rear guard of the rebels, we had three horses killed and two men wounded. The rebels, fearful of being surrounded by infantry, fell back three miles beyond the mountain to Middletown, from which place they were driven in the afternoon. Our troops held the town during the night.

*Sunday Morning.*—There is no probability that our troops will remain inactive.

There is now no fear of an invasion of Pennsylvania. The troops are in excellent spirits at their reception by the people of this State. The sick and wounded rebels left here have been paroled.

Yesterday afternoon the 8th Illinois cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, charged on two rebel regiments of Cavalry and three guns, a short distance beyond Middletown on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded and took forty prisoners. This charge is represented as having been a splendid affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadroons of the 3d Indiana cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry, supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty men killed and wounded. Loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, during yesterday, double that of ours. Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn the half a mile of wagons to prevent them from falling into our hands.

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon reports that Longstreet was repulsed there in the afternoon.

At this writing, eight o'clock a. m., the battle has been renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing is rapid and heavy.

Our main column, it is thought, will come up with the enemy this afternoon, when a battle, it seems, must take place. The forces engaged by our troops yesterday were those covering the rebel retreat. The men are in fine spirits, and are anxious to be led forward to rid the Marylanders, who have treated them so well, of all invaders.

MAINE.—The vote in 231 towns of Maine is 56,663 this year, against 65,895 last year—loss, 9,232. Last year Washburn, Republican, had in these towns 21,797 majority; this year Coburn, Republican, has 4,801. Of the five members of Congress, Sidney Perham in the Second District, James G. Blaine in the Third, and John H. Rice in the Fourth, are known to be elected; and there is no doubt of the election of Frederick A. Pike in the Fifth.

A correspondent writes us from York County, that the Republicans have lost the Congressman in that (the 1st) District—M. L. D. Sweat having run out John N. Goodwin (Repub.) by 150 to 200 majority in twenty-odd thousand votes. He says the loss is mainly caused by the great disparity in the members of the respective parties or listing—which, so far as he has observed, is in the proportion of ninety Republicans to ten Democrats. Some dissatisfaction at the choice of Postmasters contributed to the result, but the change is mainly caused by the above disparity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The government is using all the contrabands that can be found. More are wanted than we now have.

RESUMED.—Business has again been resumed in Cincinnati.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press

## Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1862.

There is another rumor in circulation, and published as I see in the New York papers to the effect that Mr. Stanton has resigned his position in the Cabinet, and is succeeded by General Halleck. I think it is about time that this thing should be stopped. I do not know what motive can actuate the gentleman who circulate these rumors, unless it is a silly love of mischief; or a wish that is father to the thought. I have at all times been ready to criticise Mr. Stanton, although I can see no good that is to be obtained by such conduct towards a public officer at this time. If Mr. Stanton was an inefficient Cabinet minister, or a disloyal man, or incapable of comprehending his extraordinary duties, or in any way unreliable or lukewarm, his removal would be proper. He has been wanting in none of these capacities, however, and the more I look at his administration of the War Department the more I am disposed to censure the senseless abuse that has been heaped upon him.

Many of those who claim especial credit for being the friends of General McClellan who use his popularity as political stock in trade, and have sought to ruin him by that sort of friendship which is always ruinous, charge Secretary Stanton with being the cause of his misfortunes in the Peninsula. Let us look at this charge one moment. Gen. McClellan was the commander of our armies. His duty was to conquor the armies of the rebellion. Mr. Stanton was Secretary of war. His duty was to so organize and supply the army that it might conquer the rebellion. When Mr. Stanton took the position of Secretary of War he placed everything at General McClellan's control. His commissariat was organized—his quartermaster's department established on a permanent and effective basis—his artillery made, perhaps, the most formidable array of artillery in the world—the resources of the nation were placed at his disposal. General McClellan himself, in terms of pride, referred to his well organized army on leaving for the peninsula.

What motive could the Secretary have for hampering the chief military commander of the armies he had created, and whose victory would be the happiness of the nation and his own immortal fame? but, apart from any motive, we have had the explicit evidence of the President of the United States, in his speech at the Washington war meeting, that Secretary Stanton had refused General McClellan nothing that it was in his power to send him. It may have been that there was an error of judgment in not calling enough troops into the field.—But the call for troops was not made by Secretary Stanton; the basis on which the army was organized was a basis accepted by Gen. McClellan himself. If an error, it was an error in which the whole world shared, and which cannot be justly laid to any one man, or any statesman, even if he holds the portfolia of the Department of War.

This is the most popular charge against Secretary Stanton, and I discuss it freely now because the appointment of Gen. McClellan to a new command shows that the best feeling exists between them both. Gen. McClellan would not accept a commission from a Minister whom he believed to have conspired against his military success, and endeavor to bring discomfiture to his armies. Secretary Stanton would not hold the portfolia of War while a general directed the war operations whom he believed to be incompetent and weak. This one fact will show the utter recklessness of those who attempt to excite animosity and bad feeling by causing a quarrel between the friends of a secretary and the friends of a general, when the secretary and general are laboring earnestly and harmoniously to bring triumph to our arms, and peace to our homes.

It has been said, too, with much bitterness, that the Secretary has allied himself with what is called "Abolition faction," and is now endeavoring to bring about the ruin the of the country in order that in the ruins of constitutional liberty, slavery may perish. When men use this language they are in my mind, but a very slight improvement upon the Secessionists in arms against us over in Virginia. Mr. Stanton feels intensely on this great question of slavery—but his sentiments are those of almost every loyal man in the Union. Regarding slavery as the cause of the rebellion, he does not hesitate to declare that it should suffer the consequences of the rebellion. He would save the Union. If slavery lives he is satisfied; if slavery dies he is satisfied. I do not know what the opinions of Gen. McClellan may be; but judging from his latest proceedings on the Peninsula, his employment of negro labor in his camps, and his dreadful experience of the perfidy and power of the rebellion, I should regard him as being as much of an Abolitionist as the Secretary of War.

But apart from the confidence I have in Secretary Stanton, and my desire to see Gen. McClellan redeem his fame, and justify the affection which his fellow citizens bestow upon him, I would impress upon all who value the liberties of their country the necessity for earnest united, and vigorous action. All feeling should be harmonized; all enmities should be buried away; for in the immediate future we have a task to perform which can only be performed by a union of sentiment as well as a union of strength.

If we are divided among ourselves—if we permit any partisan feeling, or the remembrance, even, of any past wrong, to bias our judgement and weaken our efforts for the country, we are traitors. I do not believe that in the masses of the people any such desire exists. They are honest, and if they go astray, it is because their leaders are dishonest. Let me recall an old legend; let me remind the people of this Union that the quarrel is not now between the partisans of Cæsar and the partsans of Antony, but it is a contest for the life of Rome.

OCCASIONAL.

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday a column of the enemy, about five thousand, said to be under the command of Gen. Loring, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the 34th and 37th Ohio, under Col. Siber, numbering twelve hundred men, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost one hundred killed and wounded. Meantime another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge, on the Lewisburg road, cutting off the 37th Ohio, two companies of the 9th Va. and one company of the 2d Va cavalry, who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Under these circumstances, Colonel Lightburn's front, flank and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th after destroying all the government property he was unable to bring away. He moved down the Kanawha in two colums, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Plattoon the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way here. He massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed, retreated during night, reaching Elk river, just below Charlestown, on the 12th. He made another stand on the lower bank of Elk river, where a desperate fight ensued, lasting from ten in the morning until dark.

Our forces shelled and burned Charleston, two houses only being left.—The result of the fight is unknown.—Nothing has been heard from Lightburn since Saturday at six p. m. Up to that time our troops were holding their ground, and punishing the enemy severely.

We understand our forces destroyed all the salt works. Lightburn brought six hundred loaded wagons safely to Elk river. The retreat to Elk river was conducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Lightburn's command, as well as for Point Pleasant and Gallipolis. The militia are flocking here from this and adjoining counties. The enemy's force is estimated at ten thousand.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—Heavy artillery firing was heard at Green Castle and Chambersburg this morning in the direction of Williamsport.

The main body of the rebel army does not appear to have gone to Hagerstown. Longstreets division is only there, numbering twenty or thirty thousand, apparently to supply forage and supplies for the remainder of the army. The main body of the rebel army is at Boonsboro. The pickets have been driven into the State line.

Troops continue to arrive and leave for Chambersburg as fast as transportation can be forwarded.

Gen. Lee is said to be at Hagerstown. The rebels claim an army of 190,000 men in Maryland, also 225,000 in Virginia, with which they intend menacing Washington, while the army in Maryland sacks the border and invades Pennsylvania.

A rumor has got circulated that the Governor wants no militia from Philadelphia. By authority this is emphatically denied. Send them on as fast as possible. They are now urgently required.

Information in regard to the rebel army in Maryland has been received from a gentleman who visited their camps and spent considerable time within their lines.

Col. John K. Murphy, of the 29th Pennsylvania, arrived here this morning, endeavoring through the Governor to effect an exchange. He offers his services to the State in any manner acceptable. Major M Scott is also here on business with the Department.

There is no truth in the report as to martial law being declared here. Everything progresses finely. Troops are still pouring in from all sections of the State. They are being armed as fast as possible and sent to Camp Curtin for instruction before proceeding to Chambersburg.

The rebels occupied Middletown today with three thousand infantry, followed by large wagon trains.

The locality of the late firing is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been the rebels under Jackson and a Federal force of 2,500 under White at Martinsburg, or Miles at Harper's Ferry. Our pickets extend two miles beyond New Castle. The rebels occupy the State line with 500 caverly under Lieut. Col. Brinn.

ELIZABETHTOWN, September 14.—The rebels, under Gen. Duncan, attacked our forces at Green river, near Munfordville, about three o'clock this morning. The fight lasted till 11 a. m. Our men fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss, and sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted.—Col. Wilder, of the 17th Indiana, commanded the Federal forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—One hundred and eleven rebel prisoners were sent to Eikon's Landing to day for exchange. They were taken near Suffolk week before last. A sufficient number of steamers have gone up under the flag of truce to bring down the 6,000 Union prisoners now awaiting transportation.

TRENTON, Sept 13.—Hon John R. Thompson, U. S. Senator, died at his residence, in Princeton, at an early hour after midnight. His official term would have expired on the 5th of March next.

## SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

## UNION ARMY VICTORIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—*Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Three Miles Beyond Middletown, Sept.* 14, 9:10 p. m.—To Henry W. Halleck, General in Chief: After a very severe engagement the corps of Generals Hooker and Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road.

The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better. Gen. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result except that the firing indicates progress on his part. The action continued till after dark, and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed.

G. B. M'CLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The following later intelligence has been received from General M'Clellan.

*Head quarters Army of the Potomac*, Sept. 15 3 a. m.—Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—I am happy to inform you that General Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, every position defended by artillery and infantry. I do not think our loss is very severe. The corps of A. S. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy dispersed during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them. I do not yet know where he will next be found.

Information has this moment been received completely confirming the route and demoralization of the rebel army. Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Gen. Garland killed. Gen. Hooker alone has over one thousand more prisoners, seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 13.—*Six o'clock a. m.*—Reports received this morning state that Longstreet is in command of the forces occupying Hagerstown, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, those under Jackson crossed the river yesterday, their numbers being stated at 15,000, with thirty pieces of artillery. It is supposed they intend an attack on our troops at Martinsburg to day.

During last night three rebels were captured by our pickets and are now locked up in Chambersburg.

No change of pickets or in the condition of affairs generally. A large body of troops arrived this morning from Harrisburg.

It is now positively known that the rebel army evacuated Frederick yesterday, passing through Boonsboro and Hagerstown towards Williamsport. Eye witnesses State that the column was from nine a. m. till dark passing a given point. Their force is estimated by an officer who witnessed the movement at 30,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry and about ninety pieces of artillery.

The reports of the arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Scott, with other Union citizens, is contradicted, and and no property of any kind has been molested. It was reported that a Mr. Bowman's house had been entered and a Union flag beautifully painted on the cealing, cut, the party committing other deprodations.

The rebels are recruiting all along their line of march and quite a number have joined their ranks.

A party of rebel cavalry made a dash on our pickets at the State line this forenoon, and captured Joseph C. M'Bride, a member of a company of regular cavalry from Carlisle Barracks. They shot his horse, when he fell. They took his arms and paroled him telling him they were going on North in a day or two. No advance has been made this side the line.

A gentleman who came from near Martinsburg reports Jackson to have crossed with his army at Williamport on Thursday, and camped six miles west of that place that night. He had about 15,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and forty pieces of artillery. He did not go towards Martinsburg, but took the road to Western Virginia, it is supposed either to attack Gov. Kelly, or to cross the river at Hancock and enter Pennsylvania at a point where he thinks no troops will oppose him. He is said to have cut the telegraph and destroyed the railroad. A wagon train, six mile west of Hancock, is reported as having been captured by some rebel cavalry. Another rumor is to the effect that General White and his force at Martinsburg were all taken prisoners to-day. Everything up to this hour, 11 p. m., is quiet in front.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—On the receipt of the news here this afternoon of the occupation of Frederick City by Gen. Burnside and the advance of Gen. McClellan, the people became wild, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds. The telegraph offices were besieged with anxious inquiries in regard to the result, and great confidence is now felt here as to the safety of the State Capitol. Troops are still arriving on foot and by rail, and forwarded.

MARRIED—In Marietta, Ohio, on the 24th ult., by Rev. L. G. Leonard, TIMOTHY L. BUELL and LAURA THORNILEY, of Marietta township.

DIED—On the 26th of July, Mrs. CAROLINE POWER, wife of S. A. Power, of Rochester, Pa., aged 29 years.

—By an omission of those who should have attended to it, the above notice did not appear sooner.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HENRY REED, late of Hopewell Township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA REED,
THOMAS REED,
Administrators.

sep17

## J. W. CRAFT,

### COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 185 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and Groceries, promptly filled at the very lowest prices, when accompanied with cash or an equivalent. sep17:3m.

WANTED—10,000 Bushels of Wheat,
" 5,000 " Rye,
" 5,000 " Barley,
" 5,000 " Oats,

delivered in Pittsburg, for which I am authorized to pay the highest prices. Address,

J. W. CRAFT.
*No. 185, Liberty Street. Pittsburg.*

sep17 3m.

## TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

**Beaver Station—GOING EAST.**

*Commencing, Monday, May 5, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:*

7:30 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 A. M.
" P. M. " " 3:25 P. M.
" P. M. " " 8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

*Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:*

" A. M. Arrives at Beaver,.....7:25 A. M.
" P. M. " " .....5:20 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

**Rochester Station—GOING EAST.**

| | Leaves Rochester | Arr. at Pitts. |
|---|---|---|
| Bright'n Accom. | 5:30 A. M..... | 7:00 A. M. |
| " | 6:45 A. M..... | 8:40 A. M. |
| Mail | 8:45 A. M..... | 10:40 A. M. |
| Bright'n | 12:34 P. M..... | 2:10 P. M. |
| Allegan | 2:15 P. M..... | 3:25 P. M. |
| | 2:30 P. M..... | 3:10 P. M. |
| Express, | 12:50 A. M..... | 2:00 A. M. |
| Express. | 6:40 P. M..... | 7:45 P. M. |

GOING WEST—

| | Leaves Pitts. | Arr. at Rochester. |
|---|---|---|
| Bright'n Accom. | 8:50 A. M..... | 10:25 A. M. |
| Bright'n | 11:50 A. M..... | 1:26 P. M. |
| Mail | 3:00 P. M..... | 4:55 P. M. |
| Bright'n | 4:30 P. M..... | 6:01 P. M. |
| Bright'n | 6:20 P. M..... | 8:00 P. M. |
| Mail. | 7:10 A. M..... | 8:40 A. M. |
| Express, | 1:00 A. M..... | 2:10 A. M. |
| Express, | 12:50 P. M..... | 2:00 P. M. |

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As I have become my duty to leave home for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will find Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son, James, at the tan-yard.

aug3, 1862. JOHN D. STOKES.

## NOTICE

is hereby given that the final account of Thomas M'Clure, Committee of Jonathan Phillips, a lunatic, has been exhibited and filed in my office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1862, unless cause then be shown against the confirmation.

MICHAEL WEYAND, Proth'y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co.:

In the matter of the account of Thomas M'Clure, Committee of Jonathan Phillips, a lunatic.

And now, to wit, June 27, 1862, the Court grant a Rule to show cause why the Committee should not be discharged from his trust upon the presentation of his account, and payment of the balance in his hands; and order notice to be given by publication in the Beaver Argus according to Rule.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

A true copy of Rule.

MICHAEL WEYAND,
Prothonotary.

## Notice.

Susan Hoey } In the Court of Common
vs. } Pleas of Beaver County,
John Hoey } No. 70, March Term, 1862.

And now, June 4th, 1862, the original and alias subpœna in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, *non est inventus*, and proof made that Susan Hoey could not be found in Beaver county, the Sheriff is directed to give notice, according to law, requiring the respondent, Susan Hoey, to appear in this Court on the first day of next term, (Sept. 8th) and answer the petition of libellant.

BY THE COURT.

Susan Hoey, the respondent above named, is hereby notified to appear in this Court, on the first day of next term, (Sept. 8th) in pursuance of said order. JOHN ROBERTS,

Beaver, Aug. 2, '62. Sheriff.

## 300 Roundheads WANTED

To join the above named Regiment now in the field.

Enlistments for enlisting in old Regiments, besides $50 ADVANCE PAY by the second Old Beaver Co. has agreed to pay a

**BOUNTY OF $75,00**

to each recruit joining Regiments now in the field making

**$115 Bounty.**

For further particulars apply to John Frazier, Peter Crowl, Joseph Douthitt or John Dawson of this Company, or to the Recruiter at New Castle, Pa.

Also one full Company wanted for the above named Regiment.

THOS. J. HAMILTON,
Capt. and Recruiting Officer,
100th Pa. Vol's.

## COY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents.
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
Type, Printing Materials,
PRINTING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.

sep3-ly.

## JOHN B. YOUNG,

## Att'y at Law.

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862.

## Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for private circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS,
mar26 187 William St., N. Y.

## GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

### I, JOHN ROBERTS,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

**Second Tuesday in October Next,**

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house now occupied by Amariah Hendrickson in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General, Pennsylvania.

One person for Congress of the United States, in conjunction with Washington, Greene, and Lawrence,

One person for State Senator, in conjunction Butler county.

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Associate Judge of Beaver county.

One person for District Attorney of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

One person for County Surveyor of Beaver County.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

Two persons for Trustees of Beaver Academy.

### Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the Second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding [illegible] general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State; and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entited to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt, or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window of avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election, for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock, a. m., to perform those things required by law.

*And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:*

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all to votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The Return Judges of the Representative District composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in Beaver, according to the 81st section above cited.

(SEAL) Given under my hand at Beaver, the 8th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

JOHN ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 6, '62.

## BEAVER DRUG STORE,

### Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

*Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.*

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLS CAP PAPER.

*Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.*

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

## Quarterly Statement

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY.

NEW BRIGHTON, Aug. 6, 1862.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | $53,450 00 |
| Notes in Circulation | 4,565 00 |
| Discount Exchange and interest | 1,835 05 |
| Due Depositors | 59,918 16 |
| Dividend unpaid | 349 57 |
| Total | $120,117 96 |

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and Bills Discounted | $53,012 50 |
| Loan to Commonwealth | 5,000 00 |
| U. S. Treasury Notes, (7 3-10 per ct) | 4,850 00 |
| Due from Banks | 23,045 47 |
| Notes and Checks of other Banks | 19,398 92 |
| Coin in Vault | 12,366 15 |
| Furniture and Office Fixtures | 1,958 95 |
| Current Expenses | 485 97 |
| Total | $120,117 96 |

BEAVER COUNTY ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, doposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 6th day of Aug. 1862. JNO. CUTHBERSON, Notary Public.

CHAS. HOOPS, Deputy

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Aug. 15th, 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bently & Gerwig | Konkol Reuben |
| Bard E S | Lythe John |
| Childs John | Laughlin M |
| Deary Saml B | Lynch John |
| Gilmore Geo F | Morrison Charles |
| Greenwood J | May John |
| Greppage A | Smith Miss Wary |
| Hall Rev A G | Shawness Asenith |
| Holts H | Smith S J |
| Jossing A J | Taylor E F |
| King Elizabeth | Thompson W S |
| Klein & Dulthe | White David |

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

## Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar26:1y.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEO. BOSWELL, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOSWELL,
BEN'J BEDISON,
Executors.

June 25, 1862.

## EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Robert Ramsey, dec'd., late of Hanover Township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. ELI RAMSEY,

may28 Executor.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL HANNA, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JOS. SHARP,
JOS. D. HANNA,
Executors.

je18—*

## WHO WANTS AN AGENCY?

ABOUT to enter the Army, I wish to dispose of my Agency for Beaver County, for a couple of popular and salable books.—Any one desirous of engaging in such business would do well to call at once upon the subscriber, where samples can be seen, terms learned, etc. Any one wishing such an Agency would better apply soon.

ROBT. N. DAWSON,
aug.20 Ohioville, Beaver co., Pa.

## Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 3t JAMES K. CALHOUN.

## Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH.

MACKEREL, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S

## Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for Beaver County, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the first and final account of George Bruce, Administrator of the estate of Charles Bruce, dec'd.

June 14, 1862: exceptions to the confirmations of said account filed by Thos. Cunningham, Esq., Attorney for Expectant

(SEAL) And now, to wit, June 27th, 1862, the Court appoint B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., an Auditor to take the testimony and report upon the exceptions. From the Record.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend to duties of above appointment at the Court House, in Beaver, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when parties in interest will be duly heard. B. B. CHAMBERLIN,

Aug. 20, '62. Auditor.

## Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for Beaver County before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the account of Jacob Bruce, Administrator, *de bonis non* of the estate of Wm. J. Bruce, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

(SEAL) And now, to wit, June 27th, 1862, upon petition of Joseph Rambo, sole legatee under the will of Hannah Rambo, who was the mother and heir of Wm. J. Bruce, dec'd., the Court appoint B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of said estate to and amongst the parties entitled thereto, and make report at next term. From the Record.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend to duties of above appointment at the Court House, in Beaver, on THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when parties in interest will be duly heard. B. B. CHAMBERLIN,

Aug. 20, '62. Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

No. 1, Nov. Term, 1857. Foreign Attachment; Judgment by default. Statement of account and affidavit filed. Claim $31,980 79, with interest from 11th June, 1859.

Nisbit Bank vs. John Thompson.

(SEAL) And now, to wit: July 7, 1862, Rule for the Prothonotary to assess the damages and liquidate the amount of the judgment in this case, at his office, in Beaver, on the 20th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A true extract from the Record.

jy16.—6t Attest; M. WEYAND, Pro.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., August 15th, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agent Mary J | Mines Rozetta |
| Belknap Asa | Nelson Rebecka J |
| Campton Matilda | Noggle Lafayette |
| Cotter Mrs John | Pennypacker George |
| Caler Michael | Phillis Mrs Mary |
| Durr John | Powell Magaret |
| Dickey Diannah | Rhodes Lucinda |
| Dunn Chas | Stewart Mrs E |
| Davis Nancy | Scott Bell |
| Friedman E. B. | Salmer Henriettá |
| Groscost Jasper | Waggenseller F. B. |
| Harwell Mrs Minnie | Way Ella |
| Keyler John | Wilde Nettie |
| Kelin Margaret | Wilson Mary E |
| Kelley Turetta | Young Adaline |

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

## Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGH, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL,
MATTISON DARRAGH,

Fallston, je10,'62* S. H. DARRAGH.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandise, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND.

New Brighton, May 19, 1862.

## Stray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug.21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Col. JOSEPH H. WILSON, late of the borough of Beaver, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN H. WILSON, Franklin tp.,

aug20 Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of COOL YOLTON, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

A. R. MILLER,

je4. Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JAMES M. LITTELL, late of Raccoon township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

june4, JOHN M'HENRY, Jr. Adm'r

LIST OF CAUSES FOR SEPT. TERM, '62, COMMENCING 2d MONDAY (8TH).

| | |
|---|---|
| Miller & Ricketson | vs James Duncan. |
| John C. Eisenhood | " New Sewickly Tp. |
| George Hobart | " Nathan P. Couch. |
| James Duncan | " John M. Ewing, et al. |

Aug. 6, '62. M. WEYAND, Pro.

FRUIT JARS & CANS,
CORKS,
SEALING WAX,
ROSIN,
CANARY SEED, &c. at
HENRY'S.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial at HENRY'S.

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

MAGIC TACK HAMMERS, Shoe Brushes Blacking, Ink, Castor and Sweet Oil, at HENRY'S

## Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on WEDNESDAY, 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, for confirmation and allowance;

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of Hiram S. Phillips and Thos. F. Robinson, Executors of the last will of Wm. P. Phillips, dec'd.

The final account of Alex. M'Kee, Administrator of the estate of James M'Kee, dec'd.

The supplemental and final accounts (Real and Personal) of John M'Closky, one of the Executors of Gen. Wm. Marks, dec'd.

The final account of Thos. Withrow, Administrator of the estate of Thos. Searight, dec'd.

The final account of Robert Eakin, Executor of the last will of Eleanor L. Eakin, dec'd

The final account of Robert M'Creery, Administrator, with the will annexed, of James Logan, dec'd.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of Robert Eakin, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Wm. Eakin, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. Breitenstein, Executor of the last will of Herman Breitenstein, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Nelson, Administrator of the estate of Wm. M. Robb, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Nelson, surviving Administrator of the estate of John Nelson, dec'd.

The final account (Personal) of William Hall and S. B. McElroy, Administrators of the estate of James McFadden, dec'd., also Partial account of the Real estate of said deceased.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of R. A. Moon, Executor of the last will of Mary Johnston, dec'd.

The final account of Elizabeth Potter, Executrix, and Andrew Watterson, Executor of the last will of James Potter, dec'd.

The final account of Thos. Standish, Executor of the last will of Margaret Shields, dec'd.

The guardian account of John Davis, Guardian of Robert McCoy, minor son of Hugh McCoy, dec'd.

The Guardian account of Elisha Thornsburgh.

Guardian of James M. Littell, minor son of William Littell, dec'd.

The Guardian account of Wm. H. Frazer, Guardian of Aaron Stephens, minor son of Joshua D. Stephens, dec'd.

The Guardian account of Hiram S. Phillips and Thomas F. Robinson, Executors of the last will of Wm. P. Phillips, dec'd., who was Guardian of Mary Ellen Brown, minor daughter of John A. Brown; dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,

Beaver, Aug. 6, '62 Register.

THE

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**Manufacturing Company.**

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp,

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detriot, Michigan. July 2, 1862.

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## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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may 21.

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BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A

## RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

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HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

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HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

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Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
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HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

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Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

mar25.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of Incorporation for a Church in Bridgewater, Beaver county, to be known by the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater."

And now, to wit, June 27, 1862, the application of John Murray, John S. Lehmer, John A. Brown, William Barnes, John C. Chapman, John Fallick, Lewis Reno, Jesse W. Moore, George Geer, George Otto, Stephen Smith, [illegible], Thos. Campbell, Samuel Ecol, [illegible], John Hoffin, R. Darragh, John Strock, Jos. [illegible], A. Stewart, William Adams, asking that a corporation be established, to be known by the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater," having for its object the worship of Almighty God, according to the rules and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, presented to the Court thereupon the Court [illegible] said instrument, and being [illegible] that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at next Term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

A true extract from the Record.

jy16 Attest: M. WEYAND, Prothy.

Notice in the Orphans' court,

The following appraisements, under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300 have been filed in said Court, and have been confirmed nisi, viz:—The amount of personal property elected to be retained by Ruth Scott, widow of William Scott, late of Chippewa Tp., dec'd. Andrew Watson, Esq., Executor.

Amount of $300 personal property retained by Martha Yolton, widow of Cool Yolton, dec'd. Andrew R. Miller, Esq., Administrator.

Amount of $300 of personal property retained by Mrs. Margaret Smith, widow of Samuel Smith, late of Smith's Ferry, dec'd. John Slentz, Esq., Administrator.

Amount of $285 01 of personal property retained by Elizabeth Ansley, widow of John Ansley, late of South Beaver Tp., dec'd.—James L. Ansley, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested in the above, to appear at September Term of said Court, next, and not later than Wednesday the third day of the term, being the tenth day of the month, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Beaver, Pa., Aug. 11th 1862.

Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVID MINIS, Jr. M. D., dec'd., late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW,

April 12. Administrator.

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"The Howe Sewing Machine,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap22—6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of CLARISSA ALLISON, late of Greene tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES ALLISON, Greene, tp.,

aug6 Executor.

Sterling House,

No. 107 Second Street

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

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*Terms Very Moderate.* [ap30

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st. New-York.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR remaining in the Post Office at New Brighton, Pa., June 30th, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson A | M'Millin Robt |
| Akright Miss Rachel | M'Creery Miss G |
| Bryant John S | Mercer Mrs Elizabeth |
| Brothington David | M'Creery Mrs Nancy |
| Brinton Wm P | Oatman H J |
| Baker Mrs Ann | Price Allison |
| Brewer Robert 3 | Price Miss Margaret |
| Callaghan Danl | Pence Wm |
| Caughey Mrs N 2 | Parthemer Miss H |
| Ebert Mr | White Mrs Ransom |
| Frampton Wm | Stenson Miss Margt |
| Garner Mrs Eleanor | Smith Wm H |
| Kettlewood John | Summons Wm |
| Keffie John | Rafferty Miss Ann |
| Lafferty Sarah | Rinney John |

J. C. BOYLE P. M.

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The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M'Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug6

BEAVER ACADEMY.

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AND

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*Have now their SPRING STOCK of*

DRY GOODS,

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

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Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sudden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world; in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

MATTHEW'S QUAY, Beaver.

(Subject to decision of the District Conferees.)

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

*With Great Improvements and Additions,*

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

*FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,*

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER.

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES.*

Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

IRON & STEEL, all varieties.

NAILS by the pound or keg.

WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.

LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes,

QUEENSWARE, LOCKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewafer, May 7, 1862.

JAS. C. GRIERSON

WHOLESALE

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Also Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVIDE GENERALLY,

No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.,

opposite the Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Nature Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut and Dry, at HENRY'S.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

MACKERAL, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S.

PHŒNIX

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 216 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

*Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.*

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May 7—3 mos.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 8, daily. [mar26

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

*Just Published in a Sealed Envelope: Price 6 cts.*

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy: Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude: Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed, without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

BEAVER

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. W. W. LAVERTY, *Principal.*

(LATE UNDER CARE OF REV. J. A. M'GILL.)

THIS INSTITUTION, for the reception of Young Ladies, will open on

*Monday, the 1st day of September next.*

Boarders received into the family of the Principal.

Expenses—Board, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, per term of, 14 weeks.....$40 00

Tuition alone, per term, $4 00, $6 00 & $7 00 according to branches studied.

☞ For further particulars address the Principal. aug6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of HENRY CAMPBELL, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON,

June 25 1862. Administrator.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857. C. A. GRIFFIN,

Adv. Photographic Artist

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of WM. SEAWRIGHT, late of Greene township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. HOOD,

May 21, 1862. Administrator.

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents.

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.

mar26:1y.

JOHN B. YOUNG,

Att'y at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

☞ Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial at HENRY'S.

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monaies, Base Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., at HENRY'S.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRENFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1858.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTERY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of one clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1858.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALMOS, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1853: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1855.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE, IND.

*Consumptives*, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us speak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills are virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they pin unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Naucea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

☞ For sale by D. Minis, Jr., Beaver; Dr. Cross, Rochester, Waggoner & Leary, Freedom; J. Nichols, Baden; J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers everywhere. Feb 12, '62

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THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law; mathematics; Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar: no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,

*Attorney-at-Law,*

May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDWARD SEARS,

mar26 181 William St., N. Y.

SELLERS'

LIVER PILLS.

(THE ORIGINAL, ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE)

For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINT

AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy, dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with moroseness and Hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

The use of this medicine will neither create a new disease nor complicate an existing one, but, in most cases, will prepare the system for the more vigorous remedies of the physician, should it be necessary to call in his aid.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

ARE INVALUABLE.

Price 25 Cents.

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE.

WORMS!

Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil. This Alarming mortality loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and for greater care in the selection of the remedy. The unerring position of many physicians to a certain worm medicine is, in a measure, justified by the injurious qualities of some of the worm-fluxes, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so-called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even some of the latter are as harmless as they are innocent*, and IN THE HELPLESS WAY CONSTANT. No thoughtful, reasonable mother, will thus trifle with the life of her child.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE THE BEST IN USE.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

*Hickory Station, Ky.* Dec. 17, 1858.

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Your Vermifuge is more universal in its operation than any I ever tried. I was called to see a child in this neighborhood *passing worms and starting to a most extraordinary degree*. In three hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms were passed*. The child, that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

*Coal Hill, Ohio*, April 1, 1848.

All that is required to give it reputation in my family is a fair trial.

R. H. WILSON, M. D.

*Point Pleasant, Va.* Oct. 4, 1847.

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Having used it in my practice for the last four or five years, I think it decidedly the best preparation of the kind. I have ever used that preparation of the several other manufacturers. Yours, respectfully,

D. COUCH, M. D.

We might enumerate hundreds of other cases, were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public for *more than a quarter* of a century, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety, as well as the certainty* of its effect.

Notice.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

Price 25 Cents.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS'

COUGH

SYRUP.

From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.

D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 13th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article placed it within the reach of *all*, which, together with its efficacious qualities, renders it a *universal* favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "*the* one thing needful," at this season of the year, viz. Sellers' Cough Syrup.

A. G. CUSHING.

Price 25 Cents.

*Sellers'*

VERMIFUGE.

From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

MR R. E. SELLERS—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtue of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks. The eldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed fifty-six worms, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well, and are now in good health. S. WAKEFIELD.

Price 25 Cents.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

*The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination to [illegible] Bad Breath, Indigestion, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.*

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY,

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES

FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

*Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH*, one bottle.

*Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER*, one box.

*Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS*, one bottle.

*Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.*

*Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.*

*FLOSS SILK for Cleaning Between the Teeth.*

*TOOTH PICKS*, etc., etc.

Prepared by Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn (E. D.)

*Price, ONE DOLLAR per SET.*

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth*, sent, paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen* cents, or stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (same size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address, WM. B. HURD, CO.

*Tribune Buildings, New York.*

*Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER* and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* can be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Store. If they cannot, send, to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD

The best evidences that they are so, is that the firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd*, an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and so leading citizens of Brooklyn, or Williamsburg question their excellence, while emin